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from every section in regard to Grand Army, Peneion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household enotiers, and letters to the Editor will always receive groups sticulion. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper scripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any apecial date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERIO AT THE HARMHADEON FORT OFFICE AS ECOSIS CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1888.

ANNIVERSARY OF CHAMPION HILLS.

MAKE IT A LOGAN DAY.

On the 16th of May, 1863, was fought what many regard as really the turning urge. battle of the war. Gen. Grant had taken the desperate step of placing his army across the Mississippi below Vicksburg, and in front of two armies which, united, outnumbered his. If he was defeated destruction

Pemberton's army was brought to battle at Champion Hills, and by the skill and courage of Gen. Logan it was utterly defeated and driven in confusion into the intreachments of Vicksburg. He was prevented from joining his forces to those of Johnston, and the safety of Grant's army was assured. Logan won his brightest laurels that day, and had he not been recalled by Grant he would have completed the destruction of Pemberton's army.

The coming 16th of May will be the 25th anniversary of that glorious victory. Why not make it a Logan Day in every Post in the G.A.R., when contributions will be gathered for raising a grand monument to the greatest of American volunteers?

Go about this at once, comrades, and it will be an easy matter to raise money enough to build a monument, which will be a credit to our illusterous comrade, to our Order, and to the American soldier.

As a specimen of what can be done with a little effort, we give the following letter: EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find draft for \$ 2 30 contributed by members of Tod Post, No. 32, Department of Ohio, including a lis of names of contributors. The inclosed heading to list will explain what the money is to be used for Tod Post is in a flourishing condition. We have a well furnished hall, a splendid Silver Cornet Band of 23 members, and expect to attend the National Encampment at Columbus in full force. Our Post

now numbers 438, and still they come. Yours, in F., C. and L., JOHN D. ORR, Q. M. The following named and subscribed members of Tod Post, No. 29, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Onio, Youngstown, contribute the for the crection at the National Capital of a G.A.R. memorial monument to the memory of our lat lamented commude, Gen. John A. Logan:

G. Lette Ey
M. L. Prush
A. S. McCurdy 1 60
Henry C. Newman. 50
Austin Porter 50
James tier 50
John O. McCowan
J. D. Orr. 50
Frank White I 00
L. Pitzer
Total St. L. Commission and Commission Commi
John Kohler 50
J. D. Holiowry, 50
Isaac Yerges 50 George J. Williams 59
George J. Williams 59
Owen Havey 50
J. T. Gravel 50
3. R. Canordell 59
Beni, Cobb
Benj. Cobb
J. D. Porter
J. F. Johnston
L. J. Jacobs 59
G. A. Calvin
H. C. Dally 25
H. S. Adams 25
A. B. Brownlee 1 00
Emil Brown berns 1 00
S. E. Ridgway
C. R. Ramort
M. Beely 25
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Wilson McLousky 25 G. S. Book 25
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E. H. Turner,
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John Loney 25
Thomp. Borton 50
A. F. Winitaker 25
J. H. Dunley
John E. Day v
George A. Thomas
J. N. Rezner 1 00
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H. R. Van Epps, Peoria, Ill A Friend. Niels Rasmussen, Racine, Wis. A. K. Morrison, King's Bridge, Pa...... Wm. Hoffman, lowa Falls, lowa...... L. K. Pierce, Whitehull, N. Y. S. A. Hoy's Forest, Ill., D. Duekest. F. Depriment John E. Prim, Trenton, Ky. Fielding Hurst Post, No. 7, Adamsville, Josiah Bradford, Licking, Mo. D. T. M. Crow, Rob't Shipp, W. H. Medlock, E. Anderson. R. Eldridge, N. Haggard. Seno Post, No. 4, Hagerstown, Md.

Previously acknowledged. _ 8,197 48 Total.

to do. Comrades, let us hear from you.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S course with regard to pension legislation has been clear, consistent and unwavering. It has been defined so often, and in such unmistakable language, and every line that has appeared in the paper has been so strictly in accord with that position, that there has not been mistaking it.

For years we have insisted, week in and week out, that the first preliminary steps in pension legislation was for the Government to carry out its contract to give proper pensions to those who were wounded or broken down, for the widows, orphans and dependent relatives of those who were killed or died, and to make suitable provision for the veterans who are disabled from maintaining them-COELESPONDENCE - Correspondence is solicited | selves. Before anything else was done, or even considered, we have constantly said the Nation should provide food, clothing, shelter, enty. We do not return communications or munu- fuel and medicines for those who were once its stalwart fighting men, but are now decrepit and needy. In this position we have had the enthusiastic support of the friends of the soldiers everywhere, and the veterans have rallied around us as a regiment around its colors. Those ideas were formulated in the various bills known as "The Amendments 90 the Mexican Pension Bill," the "Dependent

> From the first we have asserted that this demand was not a finality, but merely a begining; that as soon as this concession was obtained we had other measures of more general benefit, of wider-reaching justice, to

Pension Bill," and the "Disability Pension

After the passage of the Dependent Pension Bill by the 49th Congress, and the nearness to success in repassing it over the veto, after its overwhelming indorsement by a was certain, and the Government must popular vote of the Grand Army of the abandon all hope of opening the Mississippi. Republic, and after a majority of the present House of Representatives had been elected upon distinct pledges to vote for it, or a similar measure, we had every reason to expect that its passage would be one of the very first acts of the present Congress. That this has not been done, is, we firmly believe, the fault of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, who has, in spite of all urging, allowed five precious months of this session to pass away without reporting the bill to the House. Not in anger, but in sorrow-in very deep sorrow-do we say this. No one has wished with more earnestness than we that Col. Matson had earned for himself the applause and gratitude of the veterans throughout the length and breadth of the land by pushing to its passage the bill which would have taken thousands of soldiers from the poorhouses, and would have brought comfort to thou sands of homes where want and distress now reign. What reasons he may have had for neglecting this high duty we will not now

> We still have hopes of the passage of the Disability Bill in substantially the form in which we and others have urged it for the

And anticipating the speedy passage of the Disability Bill-firmly expecting that the rescue of the veterans and their dependent ones from the cold mercies of the poorhouse would be no longer delayed,-we prepared a bill, to be introduced as soon as the Disability Bill was fairly out of the way. and which represented our ideas of what further justice the Nation should render to those to whom it owes everything. This was in accordance with the plan that we constantly urged upon our friends.

We have withheld this bill, waiting for the passage of the Disability Bill, until this advanced stage of the session, when we feel it should be withheld no longer, since its introduction and discussion now cannot embarrass or affect, one way or the other, the passage of the Disability Bill.

Our bill, which we have named "THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill," pro-

A Bitt to equalize pensions, to facilitate prompt Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior beand he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably-discharged officers and enlisted men of the military and naval to be content with nothing less than comservices of the United States who actually served 90 days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of plete victory. March, 1861, and prior to the 4th day of May, 1865. Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered; and payable only from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto: Provided, however, That in each and every case where the service so rendered was less than 800 days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for a service of 800 days, to wit. \$8.

Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose | the first and second sections of this bill, and it was | to dawn on him a little later, for he hastens claims are pending in the Pension Office, or before Congress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, reecive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein | propsitions, and added another, as set out in a third contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim | and the allowance to minor children. The material and receiving his pension under any other general amendment to the second section, which is the or special act at his election at any time; Provided, main one, made by the Grand Army, was to elimi-That no person shall receive more than one pen-

sion for the same period. Sec. 4. That if any honorably-discharged officer the United States, who served during the period specified in section I of this act, has died, or shall be placed upon the pension-roll upon her application at the rate of \$12 per month: Provided, That said widow was married to the deceased officer, or What Tod Post has done, every other in enlisted man, prior to the passage of this act. And | the House, provided further, That all pensions granted to in the Order can do, and should at least try widows under this act shall take effect from the section, which recognizes the wish of the soldiers

to the passage of this act. enlisted man shall not be considered in applications

ment to the Constitution of the United States, the least excuse on the part of anyone for now employed in the Pension Bureau, to adjudicate may be made that some who are now needy do not thereof. And be it further enacted, That the Secredirected to employ 500 additional clerks, or such | enough it is because he did not serve long enough; tant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the rease their clerical force, subject to the approval sary to promptly dispose of the increased work | them. consequent upon the passage of this act, not to exceed 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall be

> Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay | ing years have rendered the matter of obtaining a the pensions provided for in this act, and to pay for the increased clerical force in the offices of the of the veterans of even our late civil war; and so Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, to meet the question of giving this class of worthy and the United States Pension Agents hereinbefore | citizens the relief that they have a right to expect authorized to be employed, be, and the same is from the General Government, we have provided hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the that all who are now of the age of 62 years shall Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

> Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim under this act who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, | that age, be likewise placed on the list of pensiondemand, receive or retain, for his services or instrumentality in presenting and prosecuting such | recognition to the principle of the per diem idea, claim, a greater sum than \$10 (payable only upon | and we feel that if this bill becomes a law it estabthe order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the lishes the principle and is likely to be followed Pension Agent making payment of the pension in subsequent legislation relating to service penallowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a | sions. It will hardly be contended that when the the pension or claim allowed and due such pen- on account of service purely, that a rate made acsioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a cording to the length of service can be objectionmisdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, able. for every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Pro- | the widows the same principle we have applied to vided, That no fee whatever shall be allowed to any person whomsoever in any case where an invalid pensioner is granted an increase under the provisions of this act. Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which con-

same are, hereby repealed. We invite the most careful study and criticism of this bill. We have but one object to gain by it, and that is to secure the nearest approach to justice for the greatest number of veterans. If any one can show how it can be improved-all things consid-

ered-we will welcome the suggestion. The bill is the result of three years of careful study of the pension problem in all its phases, and we are sanguine that the more it is examined the more highly it will be approved. While it contains the best features, not of one alone, but of all the general pension measures which have been urged upon the attention of Congress, it is free from their crudities, injustices, inequalities, and other obnoxious qualities, and has new and good features of its own. A few words as to its main features:

1. It places on the pension-roll every man who served three months or more.

2. It recognizes a principle for which we have long struggled; that is, the abolition of all the petty divisions and subdivisions in the lower ratings, and provides that no pension shall be less than \$8 a month, and increases all on the roll to that rate. To offer less than that is belittling to the man and his services, and is unworthy of the Government he helped to save.

3. It recognizes length of service as proper basis of discrimination, and gives the man who served during the war about \$15 a month. For shorter periods of service the ratings range down to \$8 a month.

4. It makes effective provision for disposing of the whole volume of pension business at once, and so end the sickening delays which now break the veteran's heart. Sufficient clerical force is to be added to the Pension Bureau and to the office of the Adjutant-General and the Pension Agencies to dispose of all the cases arising under the act within two years at the farthest.

We lay the bill before our readers with the utmost confidence that it forms a platform upon which every veteran and every man who wishes the veterans well will be glad to place his feet.

It is a measure of justice which must commend itself to all who appreciate what the veterans gained for this country, what the enormous cost to them was, and what is due them from the Nation which they reunited, made powerful and prosperous.

It is a banner around which we can all rally with cuthusiasm and march forward with abundant assurance of ultimate victory. Let us touch elbows under it, and move forward as we used to with confidence and determination. We will win under it if we take our place in line firmly resolved

CHAIRMAN MATSON'S REPORT. Below is the report of the Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, accompanying the amendments to the Senate

Bill granting Pensions to all disabled ex-In the 49th Congress a bill was passed by both Houses embracing substantially the provisions of

vetoed by the President. The Grand Army of the Republicatits annual Na section, which relates to the pensions of widows asserted was obnoxious to the ex-soldiers, because thorities." it required that a soldier should prove himself a or enlisted man of the military or naval service of | pauper before he could obtain its benefits, and bepopulation to make the honorable roll of pension hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall ers a roll upon which paupers, because of their ondition in this section similar to the one contained in the vetoed bill, and so the bill came to

The committee has adopted a substitute for said

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S PENSION respectively, but not dating from any date prior month to those who are wholly incapacitated for that in a preceding paragraph he has made minority of the committee, and be printed the performance of manual labor, provides that Sec. 5. That rank in the service of any officer or the pension for such persons shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service; in other words, we apply what is known as the per diem Sec. 6. That section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes idea to all soldiers who are totally disabled, and s hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this | that without regard to dependence. We go furact or to pensions under this act; Provided, That | ther and beyond that asked by the Grand Army of this not shall not apply to those persons under the | the Republic, and provide the same kind of pension political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amend- to all who are now 62 years of age, and to all who shall become 62 years, from and after that period Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and | during their natural lives. The majority of the he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ | committee cheerfully give recognition to the mani-1,000 clerks, or such additional force as may, in his festly just principle of pensioning a soldier for his discretion, be deemed necessary additional to those | service, according to his service. The objection all claims arising under the provisions of this act | receive at this rate enough to give them entire rewithin two years from the date of the passage | lief from their impoverished condition, and yet the fact remains that such are pensioned at the same rate tary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and according to their service. And if one receives not force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adju- and can be be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the increased work consequent upon the passage of this | remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he act. And be it further enacted, That the several | shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept United States Pension Agents be authorized to in- the charity of the local authorities. Those who served during the whole war would, at this rate, of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent neces- | get more than is provided in the Senate bill for

The majority of the committee also recognize the fact that the period for a universal service pen paid out of the moneys to be appropriated by this sion bill is fast approaching, and that many wellfounded complaints have been made that advanclivelihood a matter of very great difficulty to many be at once placed on the pension roll, at the rate of one cent per month for each day of war service, and that all who have not, shall, as they become of ers. We admit that we are over-anxious to give a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of | pension, as in every case provided for in this bill, is

> We have reported a substitute for the third section of the Senate bill, which adopts on behalf of the soldiers in the second section of the bill. We have amended the fourth section of the bill so as to give attorneys a fee of \$5 instead of \$10, as provided in the Senate bill,

We are unable to submit an estimated cost of this flict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the | bill, but we hope before the bill is considered by the House to be able to supply an approximate estimate of the cost of this legislation. We ven ture to say, however, that it will be found to be not as expensive as might at first glance be supposed, and that it is within the easy reach of the people to give this much now in recognition of the service of those who have defended their country.

This document is certainly not what one had the right to expect from such a body as the majority of the Invalid Pensions Committee. It is to be regretted that it is not There is a snippiness and a special pleading which is not pleasant to see.

It begins with an unpleasant pretense of acceding to the wishes of the G.A.R., in giving to the disabled veterans very much less than the National Encampment asked for them. Were not the subject so serious, the extraordinary jumble of "veto," "condition of dependence," "pauper rule," etc., by which the conclusion is reached that a cent a day is better than \$12 a month, would be absolutely funny. It reminds one of some of the burlesque logic in "Pinafore" and

The position of the G.A.R. National Pen- did to some other men. sion Committee and of the National Encampment is, that where a veteran is incapable of performing the manual labor necessary for his support, he shall receive from the Government a sum sufficient to procure for him at least the bare necessaries of life. The lowest amount that will do this was fixed at \$12 a month.

Of course if the man needs a support, he needs it just as much whether he served three months or three years. When the lowest amount upon which a man can live is found, it cannot be cut down one-half or three-quarters because he happened to serve some fractions of the maximum term. Length of service may be a good reason for giving one man more than the absolute necessaries of existence, but shortness of service is no excuse for giving him less than will maintain life. A man who served six months or a year needs just as many pounds of bread and meat, and just as much fuel per month, as one who served three years. But Col. Matson's majority, while pretending to recognize and act upon the principle

that governed the G.A.R. Pension Committee, have injected a new and curious idea. It is that while one class of "totally disabled men" require about \$11 a month to procure the bare necessaries of life, another class of 'totally disabled" need but 90 cents.

On the same principle the three-months' men, when in the service, should have been given only one-quarter the daily rations issued to the one-year's men, and but onetwelfth of the hardtack and salt pork given the three-years' soldiers.

They do not stop even with this reductio ad absurdam. They insist that it shall apply to the widow of a veteran. Common sense | the State. says that when a woman has lost her husband she has lost her means of support. Her loss is the same, and her need of support is the same whether he served 90 days or 1,095. If the Government is going to compensate her for her loss by a minimum support it will be ridiculous to cut down that minimum in certain instances one-half, or three-quarters, or eleven-twelfths.

Unless Col. Matson can show that the widow of a one-year's man needs only onethird the food, clothing and house room required to support the widow of a threeyear's man in tolerable comfort, his proposition is quite absurd.

Some glimmering of this absurdity seems to say, in rather faulty English, "if one tional Encampment adopted a bill covering the two receives not enough, it is because he did not serve long enough; * * * and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support he shall be allowed, as other citizens nate the condition of dependence, which it was | must, to accept the charity of the local au-

Col. Matson forgets that the high purpose cause it was distasteful to the whole ex-soldier of all this legislation has been to save all men who wore the blue honorably from poverty, could be placed. The Senate inserted a having to accept alms from the local authorities. It was to spare them such humiliation that the G.A.R. has constantly urged the passage of general pension bills.

a claim of sympathy with this desire of the veterans to spare their disabled comrades the shame of pauperism, and used it as a pretext for eviscerating the bill as it came for presentation within a few days. from the Senate.

"We go further and beyond that asked by the Grand Army of the Republic," says Col. Matson, with an admiration for his own generosity, that he cannot conceal and does not the strongest possible ground that the first try to, " and provide the same kind of a pension to all who are now 62 years of age, and to all who shall become 62 years of age, from and after that period during their natural

How will this parade of giving more than is asked stand examination? Let us see: The G.A.R. ask for \$12 a month for all disabled veterans. Col. Matson responds by offering the disabled veteran one cent a month for every day that he served in the army, and claims that this will be a more just as well as generous provision, because it is greatly in favor of the long-term soldier as against the short service. Now one cent a day is \$3.65 a year, and the man who served his full three years will only get \$10.95 or \$1.05 a month less than the G.A.R. demand. The talk about giving more to the men who served through the entire war is catchy buncombe. As a matter of fact, comparatively few men served more than three years, and vastly fewer of them are alive today. The majority of these were so used up gether. by their long service that they are doubtless already on the rolls at higher rates than Col. Matson offers,

In order to make his per diem pension equal to or exceed \$12 a month, a man would have had to enlist early in 1861, veteranize the volunteers of 1861 did, late in that year, be in the neighborhood of \$12 a month. Of of 1861 for three years, and of this one-fifth

They were either killed, died of disease, or were disabled and discharged.

after August, 1862, and served less than three years, being discharged in the Spring and Summer of 1865. None of these would in consequence get anywhere near \$12 a month under Col. Matson's plan.

To all these men and to their widows the scheme of Col. Matson and his colleagues of the majority will work injustice. All that a man could do for his country was to break himself down or die in its service, and he or his widow should not be made to suffer because this happened to him earlier than it

The worst injustice is done to a large class of short term men, who rendered most valuable service at a great crises. The brokendown survivors of those who, under the lead of Blair and Lyon, held the Missouri Secessionists at bay all that troubled Winter of 1860-61, finally saved the St. Louis arsenal and the State of Missouri, drove Sterling Price's horde across the State, and virtually defeated them in the sanguinary battle of Wilson's Creek, are put off with a petty 90 cents a month. The same is true of the men who cleared West Virginia of the rebels, and carried through the brilliant campaign which ended with the death of Gen. Garnett at Carnifex Ferry, and of the men who fought gallantly at the first battle of Bull Run. The survivors of Stannard's magnificent brigade of nine-months' men, which volunteered to remain beyond their time to aid in the battle of Gettysburg, and which did such incomparable service by throwing itself on the flank of Pickett, and completing the destruction of his division, would be put off with a miserable \$2.70 a month.

This, too, in face of the fact that the survivors of the war of 1812 were given \$8 month for service so brief as 14 days or one hour's experience under fire, and last year Col. Matson urged the passage of a bill to give the men who served 60 days during the war with Mexico a pension of \$8 a

STATUS OF THE PENSION BILL.

Last week Col. C. C. Matson, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, went to Indiana, presumably to attend to his canvass for nomination for Governor of

Before leaving he deputed Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, to report to the House the Disability Pension Bill, amended as we stated

of the committee-and especially to either Mr. Pidcock, who stands next to Col. Matson on the roll, or to some other of the gentlemen who constitute the majority of the committee, has not been explained. Mr Bynum is not a member, but belongs to the Committees on Ways and Means and Manu-

A large portion of the committee-possibly all of it, and certainly the six gentlemen who compose the minority-were not informed of this act of the Chairman, and they were taken completely by surprise when, last Saturday, Mr. Bynum arose in his place, and without preliminaries, and in so low a tone of voice as to be inaudible to a large portion of those in the House, reported the bill, which the Speaker announced would be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and be printed. No attempt was made by Mr.

Bynum to secure a date for its consideration. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was the only member of the minority of the committee who was aware of what was going on, and he immediately asked leave to submit a redate of death of the husbands of such widows in this regard, and instead of a pension of \$12 per | Very strangely, Col. Matson also forgets | port which would represent the views of the leader, and to Ten Broeck, a race-horse.

along with the majority report.

The minority of the Committee are now preparing their report, and it will be ready

We understand that it will favor some form of the per-diem plan as a separate and independent measure, to be acted upon by the House at an early date; but it will take duty of the House is to at once pass the Disability Bill, substantially as it came from the Senate. It should do this to relieve at veterans, who have been denied relief an inexcusably long time, and to clear the way for other legislation.

There can be no dispute that this is the only course dictated by a genuine regard for the interests of the veterans. The crudelydrawn and ill-considered amendments which have been made to the Disability Bill change its character and rob it of much of its justice and beneficence.

Instead of giving-as the framers and the indorsers of the original bill contemplatedto every broken-down and dependent veteran enough to provide him at least the bare necessaries of life, and save him from actual want, the amendments propose to dole out to a large proportion of these broken-down men beggarly stipends, which will not buy enough to merely hold body and soul to-

Still worse, no assurance is offered that even these will be given. After waiting nearly five months-allowing a measure which had been discussed, considered and approved of, almost interminably, to sleep in idleness all that time-there is suddenly sprung upon in 1864, and serve through till nearly the | Congress, at the moment when it is embarkend of the war. If he enlisted, as most of ing upon a long and exciting discussion of the tariff, appropriations and other moand served until Lee surrendered, still under | mentons questions, a new departure in penthe per diem plan, his pension would only sion legislation, which none of the Representatives have had opportunity or reason the entire number of men enlisting in the to examine. It is reported as a substitute army not one-fifth came out under the call | for the Disability Bill, and intended to remove that measure from Congressional not one-fifth served long enough to entitle action, and at the same time it itself is not gress next year. them to \$12 a month under the per diem | pressed upon the attention of the House with that earnestness that gives promise of poses much less relief than that bill offered, The great mass of the volunteers came out | and yet does nothing to insure that Congress will really grant this before adjournment.

> It is impossible to see how the action of the Chairman and the majority of the Com mittee on Invalid Pensions can be made to appear otherwise than a deliberate attempt to thwart the wishes of the great mass of veterans for substantial relief to their needy

The long delay in taking action on the Disability Bill, the wasting away of the greater part of the session without doing anything, the hasty and radical change of its main features at this late day, the loading it down with new features, the indifferent manner in which it was presented to the House, the noticeable failure to press for an early consideration-all seem significant of lukewarm interest on the part of a man and men from whom the veterans had reason to expect better things.

We earnestly wish it were otherwise. We wish that we could praise Col. Matson as warmly for his zeal in behalf of the veterans as it was our pleasant duty to do last year. when he was so cordial in his support of the Dependent Pension Bill, and labored with knowledge and zeal to secure its passage over the President's veto. Other influences seem to now have control, much to the detriment of the interests of veterans.

We will hope, however, for better results when the matter is once fairly before the House. Maj. Morrill has moved that the consideration of the Disability Bill be made the regular order for May 2 and 3, and the resolution has been referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

If a fair hearing can be secured before the House and a vote be reached, we are sanguine that its success is assured. Many more than a majority of the Representatives have definitely promised to vote for the bill, and if given an opportunity will re-

THE FALL OF RICHMOND By Maj -Gen. A. V. Kautz.

TO APPEAR SHORTLY

Maj.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, the brilliant cavalry leader of the Armies of the Ohio and the James, and who commanded a division of infantry which entered Richmond when the city was finally taken, has written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a very interesting account of some of the operations on the north side of the James during the Winter Why this duty was not given to a member | months preceding the capture, and of the capture itself. Gen. Kautz is an interesting writer, and this is an important contribution

SAMPLE COPIES.

Whoever receives an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE will know that it is intended for him to give to some acquaintance who is not a reader of the paper, but should be. Spread the Gospel, comrades.

OUR CLUB RAISERS.

Our friends sent in the following clubs

W. M. Lemmon, Sedgwick Co., Kan...... Geo. T. Sayles, Sangamon Co., Ill ... Theo. F. Brown, Orleans Co., N. Y David Bengle, Hancock Co., O Geo. V. Card, Stafford Co., N. H..... J. H. Weaver, Hillsdale Co., Mich... James Hall, Scioto Co., O., W. W. Hollingsworth, Lincoln Co., Wash, John Marth, Clay Co., Minn. Henry Harris, Crawford Co., Pa., L. C. Risley, Knox Co., Ind. N. W. Deyoe, Los Angeles Co., Cal. D. P. Babcock, Onondaga Co., N. Y., H. Harrington, Cortland Co., N. Y.,

THE drift of public sentiment in Kentucky is indicated by the facts that the two finest monuments in the State are to John C. Breckinridge, a distinguished rebel

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending April 14, 1888, 5,131 claims were received, of which 1,207 were original invalid; 461 widows; 3 war of 1812; 6 bounty land; 31 navy; 3 old war; 125 on account of Mexican service, and 3,295 applications for increase.

Report of certificates issued during week ending April 14, 1888: Original, 1,080; increase, 411; reissue, 180; restoration, 28; duplicate, 6; accrued, 104; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 6; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, once the most necessitous cases among the 1; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; Supplemental, Act Aug. 4, 1886, 3; Mexican war, 445; total, 2,265. Reissue same date, 3.

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

Every veteran should consider it his first duty to write to his Congressman at once protesting in the strongest terms against any reduction of the revenues until just pension bills are passed. Do not let the revenue be reduced in order to rob the soldiers.

TRIBUNETS.

IN THE DRUG STORE. Hard-fisted Farmer: " Doctor, I want a strong

lose of castor-oil." Druggist: "All right; but, you know, it is very disagreeable to take straight. I can disguise it, however, so that you will not know

that it is unpleasant." Hard-fisted Farmer: "Of course, you'll charge more for it that way?"

Druggist: "Yes; about three cents." Hard-fisted Farmer: "Well, I guess you'd beter give it to me straight and save the expense. It's for my wife."

Matthew Arnold regrets that he "found so little that was really elevated in America." How did Matthew manage to escape contact with hotel clerks and coal dealers while he was

PERSONAL.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has written letters to Gens. James Longstreet, John B. Gordon, Simon B. Buckner, Fitzbugh Lee, William Mahone, John S. Mosby and Joseph E. Johnston to be present at the celebration of the birthday of Gen. Grant, April 27, at a banquet at Delmonico's.

The President has appointed Col. Henry B. Lovering United States Marshal of Massachusetts to succeed Gen. N. P. Banks. The people of Gen. Banks's district are talking of electing him to Con-

Gen. Crook will be sent to San Francisco to relieve Gen. O. O. Howard, who will take Gen. Schofield's place at Governor's Island as Commander will return to Chicago as Commander of the Di-

Death excepted, there is little chauce of the pronotion of any more Generals for three years. Gen. Schofield retires in September, 1895; Howard in November, 1894, and Crook in September, 1893. Of the Brigadier-Generals Gen. Miles retires in August, 1903; Stanley in June, 1892; Merritt in June, 1900; Gibbon in April, 1891; Ruger in April, 1897, and Brooke in 1902.

George B. McClellan, son of the General, a right young man of 23, has adopted journalism as a profession, and joined the staff of the New York World.

Gen. Absalom Baird will go upon the retired list next August, and it is believed that Col. Roger Jones, the ranking Colonel of the Department, will be promoted to succeed him, Col. Jones graduated from West Point in 1851, and was appointed to the Mounted Riffes in that year. He entered the Inspector-General's Department in November, 1861, as a Major, and has served there ever since. It is expected that Capt. Henry M. Lawton, 4th Cav., now stationed at Fort Myer, will be promoted to the vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department, which will give him the rank of Major. He entered the army April 18, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. E, 9th Ind., and after serving through the threemonths service entered the 30th Ind. as First Lieuenant, and rose to Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. In 1886 he entered the Regular Army as First Lieutenant of the 41st Inf.

The will of Gen. Gillmore has been probated, He leaves \$500 each to his four sons, and the remainder of his estate to his widow.

Dr. William A. Hammond, who has been confined to his home for two weeks with an abscess on the face, has been improving steadily for several days and expects to be out this week, Ex-Representative Miles, of Connecticut, says

that the Republican delegation from that State will be solid for Gen. Hawley for President. After an extended convass in the Lancaster (Pa.)

District, Comrade Marriott Brosius has secured the Republican nomination for Congress, defeating his nearest competitor, John A. Hiestand, the present Representative, by a majority of 700: There were a number of candidates for the nomination, but Comrade Brosius was the only soldier among them. He is an active Grand Army man, a brilliant popular orator, and his military and civil record is of the best. The Republican majority in the Lancaster District is between 9,000 and 10,000, so that Comade Brosius's election is secured.

MUSTERED OUT.

WISEWELL,-Gen. N. M. Wisewell, who was Military Governor of the District of Columbia under President Lincoln's Administration, died at his residence in New York April 12. Gen. Wisewell was in the active service previous to his appointment to the Military Governorship, and was everal times severely wounded. He was an eminent civil engineer, built several railroads, and was actively interested in many notable public works. He was the inventor of eleomargarine, and obtained the first patents for it. He was born in New England, and leaves two daughters. His wife died two years ago.

MERKLE.-Died on March 20 at Independence

O., Frederick Merkle, aged 55 years. He served during the war in Co. E. 6th U. S. Cav., and has never been well since he left the service. He leaves a wife and five children. He was a member of Inde-pendence Post, No. 573, and the contrades attended INGRAM.-Hick Ingram, 200th Pa., died at Belle-

under the auspices of Gregg Post, of which he was HOLADAY.-Thomas B. Holaday, Co. F. 59th id., died at Paoli, Ind., March 22. He was an horbred member of Williamson Post, No. 394. LUBSDEN.-H. Lumsden died at Johnson City. Tenn., March 23, of dropsy, aged 32 years. He enlisted July 3, 1862, as private in the 27th N. J., and was discharged July J. 1865, as Second Lieu was mustered into Patton Post, No. 26, Nov. 5, 1887, at Johnson City, Tenn.

Ind.; Co. C, 127th Ind., and Co. E, 40th Ind., died at Cokomo, Ind., March 19. He leaves a wife and six ildren to mourn his loss. He was a member of T. J. Harrison Post, No. 30. Sayber, -Seymour P. Snyder, Co. A, 41th Ind., died at Coldwater, Mich., March 18, of dropsy and disease of heart. He leaves a wife and five chil-

WALLACE.—Francis M. Wallace, Sergeant, Co. I, 147th Pa., died at Chapman, Pa., Marcis 18, aged 49 years. He was a member of the Post at Selin's Grove, Pa. WEIGHT .- Edward R. Wright, Co. D. 35th Iowa, died at Omahu, Neb., Feb. 27, aged 57 years. At the time of his death he was Quartermaster of Geo.

A. Custer Post, No. 7. His remains were sent by escore to West Liberty, lows, and there laid to rest, under the auspices of Silas Jackson Post, No. SCHLEY.-Joseph O. Schley, Co. H, 140th Pa., was drowned in the Ohio River, Feb. 14. He was 44 RILEY,-George W. Riley, Co. B. 12th Mich., and

Co. D. 68th Ill., died at Decatur, Mich., Feb. 13. He was a member of Burnside Post, No. 27, and was buried by his comrades. HASSLEE.-James B. Hassler died at Willistown Tenn., March 19. He served three years in Co. B. 2d Iowa, and was wounded at Shiloh. He was a

brave soldier and a good husband. Robinson.—Died March 15, at his home in Quitman, Mo., James Robinson, aged 65 years 3 months and 23 days. He served as a private in the Mexican war, after which he settled in Peoria County, Iil., where, at the outbreak of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. C, 86th Iil. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at the close of the war. He was a member of Hardy Smith Post, No. 117, and was buried by the members of that body with

all the honors of war. MEADOR.-Died at Lane, Kan., Joseph A. W. Meador, March 18, in his 88th year. He served three years and five months in Co. K, 21st Mo. Was a member of Gen. Lander Post, No. 271, by which he was buried. He was much respected in the community. A large concourse of citizens attended the

CRISSEY.—Julius Crissey, Corporal, Co. B. 5th Conn., died at State Retreat, Middletown, Conn., Feb. 6, of consumption contracted in the service. He enlisted at the age of 16 years, and served three years. He was snustruck in the Shenandoah Valley, and was never able to work after being dis-